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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XIII. Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JUNE 18, 1912

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R. R. COYLE
BEREA,
KENTUCKY

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

PAGE FIRST

Editorials
World News
Kentucky News
Commencement Day

PAGE TWO.

Heart to Heart Talks
World News
Conditions in Cuba
Sunday School Lesson

PAGE THREE

Temperance
Intensive Farming
Home Course in Health Culture.

PAGE FOUR

Local News
Dairy Notes
Poem

PAGE FIVE

Home Town Talks
PAGE SIX

Announcement of Story
The Fight on Little Round Top

PAGE SEVEN

What the Church can do for the
Negro
Sermon

PAGE EIGHT

Eastern Kentucky Correspondence
Swat the Fly

GREAT FEATURES

The Citizen is turning over a new leaf—many new leaves—with this issue, and we hope our readers will find great improvement. We believe they ought to be able to discover a number of marked changes for the better. If they do not we shall be disappointed and have to confess that great efforts have proved futile.

The Home Course and Health Culture articles, discontinued a long time ago for want of room are resumed this week. They will be helpful to all who read them and are up-to-date, having had Dr. Cowley's sanction. Another new feature is the Heart to Heart talks on page 2. They are in reality of an editorial nature.

Page 7 is full of interest to all who believe in extending a helpful hand to the down-trodden. There is something there from Dr. Washington and a splendid article from a Southern Governor.

But the great feature to which we wish to call attention is the announcement of our new serial story. It is to begin next week and our friends ought to tell their neighbors about it and ask them to subscribe. The editor has read it with great care and greater interest, and it when he finished it that if he could have had its influence on his life, in early boyhood, it would have been of priceless worth to him. For that reason he selected the story, and, if he could put it into the hands of every boy in the Kentucky mountains, to have been editor of The Citizen for two years would have been worth while. There would be payment enough in that one accomplishment.

"Freckles" is a great story and will be followed by "The Girl of the Limberlost" which will be worth as much to the girls as "Freckles" is to the boys.

WORLD NEWS

Signs of Insanity Shown by Former Queen—Disturbances in Belgium—Anti-American Feeling in Mexico—China at Mercy of Army.

TRACES OF INSANITY

The Dowager Queen Alexandra, widow of the late King Edward VII, is reported as acting very strangely on many occasions and insanity is feared. She is said to change her orders to servants many times, each time declaring that her directions are final, and she is peculiarly, almost hysterically, sensitive to every mention or supposed mention of the former King, her husband.

DISTURBANCES IN BELGIUM

The result of the elections in Belgium a week ago gave rise to serious rioting on the part of the Socialists and Radicals—the defeated parties. The majority of the government, however, was so large as to make the protest of no avail and order has been gradually restored. The King is personally very popular and has given an efficient administration of affairs. The disturbances seem to have been caused by dissatisfaction with the suffrage laws which give unequal privileges to different persons. A person 25 years of age having lived in one place a year has one vote; a person 35 years of age with children and paying taxes has two votes; and a person 25

(Continued on Page Five)

MORALS IN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

At least three of the Presidential candidates, Taft, Clark and LaFollette are total abstainers—"so far so good"—, but that does not count for much in political action and neither of these men as officials has ever taken a leading part in securing any governmental action in support of the "big four" moral movements that aim at the suppression of intemperance, impurity, gambling and Sabbath-breaking. That one of the candidates that has done most for these reforms usually under strong pressure, Mr. Roosevelt, is not a total abstainer, but the rumors of his drinking to visible intoxication are unsupported by any proofs, such as the public is entitled to receive from every one who utters them, who is otherwise to be considered a slanderer.

Governor Woodrow Wilson, the only Presidential candidate of this or any year since Lincoln's day who has declared for State-wide Prohibition (for that is a non-partisan referendum and not a party issue), is the only one of the candidates that the liquor dealers are openly attacking in their organs, and no doubt secretly in efforts to turn voters to any other candidate available in any State. And yet prohibition States fall into the liquor dealers' trap and turn down the prohibitionist to nominate men who are on the other side or non-committal, and "the Christian vote," largest of all, is least considered by the politician.

So far, the record of Congress on moral reforms is a goose egg which may not look well in November. Two of the candidates are in a position where their influence is nearly if not quite decisive for the passage or postponement of moral legislation in Congress, but they give no sign of helping.

WILBUR F. CRAFTS.

A PROGRESSIVE TOWN.

The gospel of sanitation, or health through sanitary measures, has not been preached in vain in magazines and newspapers and by lectures during the last few years. Far and wide there are evidences of a spirit of progress. And, more than that, it is plain that the love of the beautiful, the aesthetic sense, is being cultivated and is making an appeal for better things.

A friend from one of the mountain towns sends us the following account of the action of the town council:

"You are requested to give notice to all parties having premises in unsanitary condition, to clean them up at once, at their own expense, and, upon every failure to do so, you are directed to take legal proceedings against them. Give particular attention to vacant lots, tin cans and have all decaying matter removed; refuse from stables must not be thrown out upon the surface.

Signed, Mayor and six members of the Council."

Preceding this action of the council, the health officer of the town had issued a circular calling attention to the danger from the house, or typhoid fly, asking that outhouses and stables be screened or disinfected, and giving rules by which flies could be easily killed.

"See what we are doing," wrote our friend, and we are glad to see. And we pass this along hoping that the citizens of other towns, even Berea, may have their pure minds stirred up by way of emulation.

KENTUCKY HALL

Everybody Takes Hold Cheerfully.
Why Didn't We Think of It Before?

The movement for the erection of a new building for Berea College girls has proved surprisingly popular. And the best thing about it is that we can raise the money among ourselves.

That it is needed everybody knows. Hundreds of young people who wish to attend Berea are turned away. For the young men many temporary accommodations in industrial buildings and barracks have been provided, but we cannot do this for the girls.

The institution has large resources indeed, but it comes to the end of the long "adjustment struggle" heavily in debt, and every dollar of its income and much more is pledged for the support of the great work it is already doing. "Berea College never can be rich as long as there is a single poor man whose children need education," says President Frost.

But while the Eastern and City people who have helped Berea are dropping away like the good Dr. Pearson, or feeling that they have done their share, new friends are coming up right here. The students have set out to raise \$3,000 and they are well on the way. The Faculty will probably do as much more. And the citizens of Berea are "good" for another \$3,000. Mr. John R. Rogers, a trustee, and son of Berea's first head, and one of the children who were driven from the state with their parents by the mob of 1859, promised to give \$1,000 on condition that the citizens of Berea would subscribe \$2,000 within one week. As we go to press this \$2,000 is pledged in full, and people still to be heard from are probably good for the remaining thousand. So we hope in a short time to announce that Berea subscribed a full \$10,000 as follows:

Students, \$3,000, Faculty, \$3,000, Citizens, \$3,000, Mr. Rogers, \$1,000.

And then we shall consider what former students at a distance can do. Already they have sent in several hundred dollars.

And then we shall ask Madison County, outside Berea, for its proper share.

And then we shall see what our nearby counties, Estill, Jackson, Owsley, Clay, Rockcastle, and Garrard, will do.

The whole amount needed will be above \$40,000. Pearson Hall cost \$34,000 which is \$200 for each person sheltered. We are looking for donors to give \$200 each—the cost of room-space for one student. In

(Continued on Page Five)

COMMENCEMENT DAY

Pleasant Day—More Attentive Crowds—Splendid Program—Great Addresses.

Commencement Day dawned unusually pleasant, cool and beautiful. Ordinarily it rains or is too hot for comfort to be found anywhere. But the only unpleasant feature of Commencement Day, 1912, was the clouds of dust from the fine government road stretching through the College grounds, blowing first north toward the main college buildings and the tabernacle and then fitfully turning southward and hiding from view the buildings on the other side of the street and making it very unpleasant for all who had to cross or found it necessary to be for even a few minutes within three hundred feet of the source of the "cloud by day." Some few people did not seem to mind it very much and even spread their dinners within a few feet of the road. And many others were equally oblivious to the discomfort as well as danger, and crowded the streets near the various booths on the side-walk leading down to the Postoffice. Incidentally it should be said that these booths and merry-go-round and fakers' stands in general are nuisances and should not be permitted at all by the town authorities. They make Commencement Day smack of the County Fair. They are not tolerated anywhere else that we know of.

While we are mentioning disagreeable things, and they should come first, it might be well to stop the hullabaloo from the top of the Chapel tower which continues from daylight until dark. No amount of money received from the sale of privileges to the beautiful view, although it goes to a charitable purpose, should be considered sufficient to pay for such a detraction from the spirit of the occasion. A sign showing that it is possible to go to the tower, with some one standing by quietly selling tickets, ought to be sufficient.

Now for the real telling things of the day. The crowd was not as large as usual; at least it did not seem so. But it was large and made up for the slight diminution in orderliness, interest in the real things of the day and in general appearance. To one who has studied the tabernacle audiences and the crowd in general on three previous occasions, the improvement was decidedly marked. More people were in the tabernacle and stayed during the various sections of the program, and there were decidedly fewer coming in and

(Continued on Page Five)

Oliver Cultivators

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Guaranteed even to
the color of the paint

CHRISMAN'S

'THE FURNITURE MAN'

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

The National Republican Committee at Work—Tariff Board Dies at Hand of Democratic House—Parcels Post in Sight—Three Thousand One Hundred Miles Without Wires—Boost James for Chairman—Our Volcano—Possibilities of Goat Industry—President's Yacht in Danger.

K. P. A. METING

AT THE REPUBLICAN CAPITAL

As we announced last week, Chicago has become the Republican Capital and will continue to merit

special coaches provided by the C. & O. railroad from Louisville and arrived at the Springs about three in the afternoon, Monday. The first regular session was held, Tuesday morning, and the program as outlined will keep the editors busy until Friday morning the 14th.

COLD SNAP

Kentucky and the country in general has been enjoying—it would be too much to say suffering from—an unusual cold snap during the past week. Frost was recorded in some places in the northwest and predicted in Kentucky, but not officially, the lowest record of the thermometer being only about fifty-one degrees. It was fine commencement weather for the various schools of the state if not so exceedingly fine for farmers.

AVIATION MEET

Lexington has been the center of attraction for Kentuckians and a good many others during the past week owing to the aviation meet. Many flights were pulled off, some of them spectacular, and there were no accidents more serious than the destruction of one aeroplane which fell from a sufficient height to smash it but the driver escaped without serious injury. Other attractions of the meet were motor cycle and automobile races, and for the evenings, Payne's fire works.

GOOD YEAR FOR STATE

State University held its 44th annual commencement last week, really the first of President Barker's administration. The class address was delivered by Prof. Halleck of the Louisville schools. The list of graduates was a long one and a number of honorary degrees were conferred.

FORMER KENTUCKY EDITOR MOVES

Ex-Mayor C. E. Woods, formerly of Richmond, recently of DeLand, Fla., Editor of the DeLand Register, has sold his paper in DeLand and now assumes the Editorship and management of a paper to be known as "Lake Region" at Eustis, Fla. He reports the prospects very bright for the new enterprise.

OFFERS PRIZE FOR BEST ATTENDANCE

A prize of fifty dollars in gold has been offered by John B. McFerran, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Louisville Commercial Club, to the County which sends the largest delegation of teachers and trustees to the Kentucky Educational Association, which meets in Louisville June 25, 26 and 27th. Jefferson County is excluded from this contest, and the distance traveled as well as the number of delegates will be considered, thus giving the most distant and isolated counties an equal show with those adjacent to Louisville. Many counties have their eyes on this prize, and are organizing large delegations to attend.

the man newly elected, Mr. Howell, should take Rosewater's place which would have been contrary to a long established ruling of the party or

Continued on page Five



Subscribe Now
and get the first installment of the Great Story,
"FRECKLES"

(Continued on Page Five)

Hitch up and come! Pres. Frost will preach in the Tabernacle on Campus, Sunday, 4:00 p. m.

The Citizen

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(Incorporated)

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

Heart to Heart Talks.

By EDWIN A. NYE.

NEGLECTFUL MOTHER.

A teacher in one of the schools of a big city made great effort to keep in order a boy eleven years of age, son of a wealthy society woman.

Following a series of misdemeanors, she sent him home. She told him to inform his mother why he had been dismissed. Next day she asked the lad if he had told his mother.

"No."

"Why?" asked the teacher.

"Well, teacher, I haven't seen mother for nearly two weeks, and then she was just going out. When I start to school in the morning she is asleep, and they won't let me wake her. When I get home in the evening she is at some afternoon tea, and when she comes home late at night I am in bed. So I don't often see her."

In the school this youth is known as "the bad boy."

But who is really bad--this boy or his mother?

It may seem cruel to so characterize the mother, but--

The woman is criminally neglectful.

In the sight of God she is guilty of breaking down the walls of her home, of exposing her own flesh and blood, of permitting the soul of her son to be twisted by influences alien to the home, of depriving her boy of a mother's guidance and influence.

Driven by her mad passion for entertainment or by some insatiable spirit of restlessness, she leaves her son to his own devices.

Is it not tragic--and pathetic?

The boy is at the age when the body is aquiver with vitality and the mind restless and eager for impressions. Is it strange he should blunder into evil ways?

He is not to blame.

Under a better environment he might have been different. Send such a boy to the country, give him opportunity to work off his surplus energy, give him wholesome interests, make a chum of him, care for him, and he is likely to grow up a good and useful man.

Now he bids fair to grow into a rich hoodlum or a rake, a creature without stamina, physical, mental or moral; a ruined boy, the wages of whose sin may be early disgrace or premature death.

And some day--

Some day a dart shall pierce the soul of this boy's mother for having brought a man child into the world and abandoned him to fate.

INFANT BLASPHEMY.

The small boy--he could scarce have been more than six years of age--was crying.

He stood over a sidewalk grating. Near him was a larger boy who taunted him. The small boy's grief stopped some of the passersby. A woman said to him, "What is the matter, my boy?"

With a burst of sobbing the little fellow pointed down below the grating and said, "He threw my ball down there."

A small crowd had gathered, and one man turned to the older boy, saying:

"Shame on you! He is smaller than you. Why did you throw his ball down there?"

"Did not do it. 'Nother fellow done it," responded the youngster. But he quit making fun of the little one and stood on the defensive.

The denial stopped the small boy's sobs. His grief was merged into resentment. And with his anger came a great mouthful of oaths.

The swearing of the tiny lad was a frightful outpouring. Women, shocked, turned away.

The men laughed.

Here was a mere babe uttering impious imprecations with all the abandon of a rough deck hand.

Where did he learn the swaggering way and the foul anathemas? By listening to his elders, of course--probably in the street, possibly in his own home.

You doubtless have often heard such outbursts from mere children. Stir up the anger of the average street arabs and you will receive a sample. Listen to young boys in their play and you will hear the cursing.

It is abhorrent. But--

Have you set an example for some infant who scarce knew what he did when he repented the unholy words?

If so, out of the mouths of babes you are condemned.

Swearing is blasphemy and is peculiarly of the occident. You will never hear a Buddhist use the name of the Almighty by way of emphasis, and he cannot quite understand how a Christian can take the name of God in vain.

Stop it!

It is a useless habit and adds nothing to the force of English speech. If for no other reason--

Stop it lest when you are dead some child may go through the world retailing your profanity.

HOPE SPRINGS ETERNAL.

You go home after your day's work tired, and it may be, despondent. Things have gone wrong during your day.

You pick up the evening paper. Strikes, lockouts, accidents, cruelties, oppression, injustice, grafting, betrayals, crime, divorces--the recital of it all makes you sick. You say in your heart:

"Everything's wrong. What's the use?"

But--

Supper is ready, the good wife brightens up, and the children tell funny stories of the day's doings. By and by a change comes over the spirit of your dreams. After all, there is a lot of good in the world. Life is worth the living.

Now--

Perhaps you could not have helped your gloomy mood. Certainly in the reaction comes the cheerful view. You are built that way.

Hope!

It always was in the world. From the earliest ages men alternated between hope and fear. And always the fear has grown less and the hope larger.

It is the great urge.

Despite the clouds and darkness, forever do men aspire and struggle toward the light. Lest he die in despair, man lives in hope. The urge of better things will not let him rest.

Willingly or unwillingly, there is something in all of us that prompts us to the fight for the right and a better world to live in.

It is the undying hope.

Despite all our fears and all our tears we feel somehow the world must slope upward. There is "power that makes for righteousness."

And, moreover--

Because of this immortal urge that is in us the world has grown, is now growing and will continue to grow better. It must be so.

And so our dreams--

We dream of the day when all men shall have an equal chance, of a day when gold no longer shall be god, of a day when nation will not lift up sword against nation.

Our dreams?

In our better moments all of us dream of that some sweet day when Justice shall walk hand in hand with Mercy; when Pride shall stoop to kiss her sweater sister, Humility; when in every land and on every sea man shall meet his fellow man and say to him, "My brother;" when every woman shall meet her fellow woman, however fallen, and say to her, "My sister."

And thus we dream and hope and labor.

YOU ARE NEEDED.

Said my friend:

"The dream of my life has been to take a European trip, but I never have got to the place where I wasn't needed by somebody. My son wants to start in business, and I must help my daughter to build a home, and I have an old father I dare not go away from."

Have you felt that way?

You are needed by so many. If it were not so, what a fine time you might have!

But--

Turn the proposition around and suppose. Suppose there were no bonds of love or friendship or duty to bind you? Suppose dear ones had no claim on you? Suppose nobody made any call upon your unselfishness?

What more tragic?

A man died the other day whom nobody needed. Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, he had boasted of his independence. He was a bachelor all his life; had traveled extensively and accumulated art treasures from many lands. Life to him was a pleasure garden where flowers are grown to be plucked at will. So far as any one knows, he had never felt a throb of sympathy for any living soul.

Nobody needed him.

One day this man fell sick and was taken to a hospital. Nobody inquired after him, and nobody visited him.

He died, and nobody cared.

Says one who knew: "Only the selfish and the useless are ever free. Those who are worth anything are bound by a hundred chains upon them."

Is it not so?

And, if so, why should you wish to be free? The chains that bind you are strong and silken chains, and they link you up with usefulness and with happiness.

You cannot be needed too much, because the more chains that bind you the more chances you have to serve and to be served.

When you make yourself indispensable you make yourself worth while. "No man is useless while he has a friend."

Ob, yes, I know--

Despite their silken fiber sometimes the chains do chafe you. Sometimes we long to choose another way and the freedom to fashion our lives after our own pattern.

But so long as we love we must needs serve, and so long as we serve we certainly shall be loved. And--

Is there anything better than to be needed by those who love us and whom we love?

WORLD NEWS

Continued from First Page

years of age having reached certain educational qualifications has three votes. The purpose is to put a premium upon intelligence and character--not altogether a bad idea, it would seem.

MEXICAN SITUATION

The situation in Mexico is still far from hopeful. The Federal forces are holding their ground, it would seem, but there is no immediate prospect of the suppression of the revolt, several states being hotbeds of insurrection.

And to make the situation worse insubordination is reported in the Federal ranks, and General Huerta, who has the credit for striking the hardest blow against the rebels, is said to have offered his resignation owing to the fact that his efforts to maintain discipline have been nullified by the interference of the government.

Prof. Rigby not only led the chorus but also carried the tenor solo parts. The contralto solo, "Eye Hath Not Seen," was beautifully rendered by Miss Grace Cornelius. Miss Ambrose never appeared to better advantage than in the soprano solo, "These Are They." Mr. Thomas Curry showed himself master of the situation in his

catastrophe, says the General, is prompt separation between the military and civil administration and making the latter paramount. And yet the accomplishing of such a thing would seem impossible without the consent of the army which is beyond control and will neither listen to patriotic appeals nor to reason.

HARMONIA CONCERT

The oratorio, Gaul's Holy City, was most creditably rendered in the college chapel, Monday night, June 3rd.

The soloists were Miss Grace Cornelius, Miss Lillian Ambrose, Mrs. D. W. Morton, Mr. Thomas Curry, and Prof. Ralph Rigby.

The chorus of eighty voices, under the able leadership of Prof. Rigby, was exceptionally well balanced. The soloists were in most excellent voice, Miss Thurston's work at the piano was par excellent, and altogether the evening was one long to be remembered.

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CONDITIONS IN CUBA

Race Antipathy the Source of Trouble

Also A Justifiable Anti-American Feeling

Washington, D. C., June 11th.

Conditions in Cuba have continued to grow more grave during the past week. The chief seat of the trouble is in the province of Oriente, but fear and frenzy seem to have seized the entire island, and reports of outbreaks or threatened outbreaks have been received from many places, especially throughout the eastern end of the island, while serious rioting has occurred in Havana.

The disturbance originated in race antipathy, most of the insurgents in the province of Oriente being negroes and the rioting about Havana being due to race hatred, the negroes not being the first offenders, it would seem, but being attacked by the whites in many instances, while offending only in meeting in their accustomed places of amusement or going about their business on the streets.

That the source of the trouble is deep-seated is evidenced by the fact that political parties are organized on racial lines. This is not only sanctioned but made obligatory by law. But in an effort to relieve the situation it is said that the law will be repealed.

Another source of the trouble, and possibly not the least grave, is the more or less justifiable anti-American feeling. Great financial interests have their clutches upon the sugar and other industries in various parts of the island, and it is reported, though so far without proof, that the negro uprising may have been started or at least encouraged by these interests in order to force intervention and thereby escape taxation.

Resolutions have been introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington making inquiries as to the authority of the administration to intervene or to threaten intervention or to menace Cuba by dispatching warships to her coast without the direction of Congress. Another resolution has been introduced calling for an investigation as to the possible encouragement of insurrections both in Mexico and Cuba by American interests.

While the administration at Washington seems to have acted with a good deal of wisdom upon the information furnished, it is possible to see how exasperated the Cuban Government and really patriotic Cubans must be, having to constantly put up with the threats of Uncle Sam as often as an irresponsible reporter sends a little news to Washington to which a glaring headline can be attached.

On the one hand President Gomez is said to have declared that he is unable to cope with the insurrections and to have called upon the Cubans to arm themselves. On the other hand, it is reported that the government declares the situation is not serious and that the Cuban federal forces will quickly get control if let alone, and that the only thing they wish is to be let alone.

If Uncle Sam had some more powerful government looming up over him, professing to be a big brother and both wishing to protect him from all outside interference and to spank him whenever he did not do just as the big brother thought best, he would no doubt find his position rather uncomfortable.

And leaving out exaggeration, the trouble in Cuba does not seem to be more serious than that in Atlanta a few years ago or in Springfield, O., or Cario, Ill. Uncle Sam, however, has a small army headed by ambitious generals and a navy that has been idle for some time. And consequently we may have a fight--we may intervene in Cuba and there may be no such thing as Cuban independence in the future.

CHARLES W. ELIOT



MONEY SQUANDERED ON DRINK

Bill for Alcoholic Liquors in the United States Amounts to \$3,000,000,000,000 Every Year.

The amount of money we spend every year in the United States, directly and indirectly, for liquor would give a two weeks' vacation to every man, woman and child in the land, with their board and expenses paid. We spend \$1,500,000,000 a year for alcoholic drinks, and we spend as much more for judges, police, jails, poor houses and insane asylums to take care of the people who get into trouble through hard drink. That makes \$3,000,000,000, or \$30 apiece for everybody. For a family of father, mother and four children it amounts to \$180 a year, a nice sum for an outing in the country.

It is estimated that 1,500,000 men and women in the United States are every day either mentally or physically disabled for work as a result of drink. Investigation among almshouses shows that more than half of the inmates become paupers on account of drink. That means that more than 1,500,000 people who have put themselves out of business through drink have to be fed and cared for at the expense of the honest hard-working people who do not drink. Warden Roberts of the New York almshouse on Blackwell's Island, declared that he believed nine-tenths of the inmates came there through drink. Dr. T. D. Crothers asserts that one person out of every ten who dies goes to his grave on account of the abuse of alcohol, and one-fifth of all diseases of mankind are traceable to alcohol.

It is common supposed that there is no harm in drinking if the person does not become intoxicated. But doctors are constantly meeting cases of paralysis caused by alcohol in those who never become intoxicated. And besides this, it is known that people who drink very moderately are not so well able to resist when attacked by disease. People who drink even moderately run much greater risk of death in surgical operations. People who use alcoholic beverages have more diseases than people who do not drink. Dr. Alexander Lambe of New York asserts that of the 24,300 patients in Bellevue Hospital during one year, over one-fourth were alcoholic patients. The startling statement is made by Professor Cutten that out of every 100 alcoholics attacked by pneumonia 70 die, while out of every 100 people who are not drinkers only 22 die when attacked by pneumonia.

If it could be shown that the drinking man had better brains, or better muscles, or better earning power, or lived longer than the man who did not drink, there might be some argument in favor of drink, even in spite of all that has just been said. But thousands of experiments have shown that the brain worker and the laboring man are both at a disadvantage if they drink.

Experiments in the French army showed that under all circumstances the French soldier is 40 per cent more efficient when subjected to a regimen of total abstinence. Generals Roberts and Kitchener in Africa proved the same fact about the British army. Laboring men who used to feel the necessity of having their dram regularly in order to do their work and to it well, now know they were formerly deceived, and that they are better workmen without drink. So well is this understood by practical business men that many large railroads and other employers of labor have prohibited the use of alcoholic liquors by employees at all times. Some marine insurance companies made a reduction of 5 per cent in insurance rates to ships on which no liquors are drunk during the voyage.

DECREASE OF DRINK HABIT

Living Picture Palace Proves Counter Attraction to Drinking Bars In Small English Town.

Reference was made at the Oldham licensing sessions, in England, lately, to the good effect of competition of picture shows on public houses. The chief constable expressed the view that the decrease of drunkenness in the town was largely due to the fact that the picture palaces which had sprung up during the past two years had drawn many persons from the public houses. Until the last scene was over there was scarcely any business at the bars, hotels being practically empty. Dr. J. Yates of the board emphasized this view. It was evident, he said, that pictures were going to be a permanent form of entertainment for the people, and if well conducted, they could be a means of rational enjoyment, and also of instruction, forming a strong and useful counter-attraction to the drinking bars.

Health Secured.

"A man or woman who abstains is healthy and safe. A man or woman who indulges is unsafe. A man or woman who relies on alcohol for support is lost."—Sir B. W. Richardson, M. D.

Harder Work Without Alcohol.

"To a person in good health alcohol is not in the least necessary or beneficial; he will do harder and sounder work without it."—Dr. H. Maudsley.

A Romance of Progress

By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

BERNARD PALISSY—The Man Who Didn't Know When He Was Beaten

A curious crowd gathered outside a little house in the French town of Saintes one day in the middle of the sixteenth century. In the throng a woman was weeping and wringing her hands, stopping now and again to stare through the open doorway of the dwelling.

"He is mad! Quite mad!" she wailed. "To feed that miserable furnace, what do you think he has done? He has spent every penny of our savings and has sold the clothes off his back to buy fuel. We are starving yet he pays no heed to my protests. He has ripped the palings from our fence, our door from its hinges, the boards from our floors. He has broken up every stick of our furniture. And all for what use? To feed his furnace that it may attain a greater heat and that his wretched bits of pottery may be glazed!"

And as the potter's wife resumed her wailing march the neighbors murmured their sympathy and amazement. Meantime, within the house, a hollow-eyed, emaciated man was crouched before a roaring furnace, into which he had just hurled the last combustible fragment of his household goods.

This man whom his wife and neighbors declared mad was Bernard Palissy, son of a French glass painter. He had followed his father's trade comfortably enough in Saintes, where he had settled down and married. But one day he chanced upon an old earthenware cup of Moorish make.

He noted that it was covered with a glazed or enameled substance that gave it a rare beauty. He made inquiries, but could

Undaunted by not learn the secret process where Failures.

by the Moors had produced this enamel. Then he began experimenting. It was quickly proven to the satisfaction of his fellow-workers that he was on the wrong track and that the art of enameling could not be rediscovered by any of the methods he employed. But Palissy alone could not realize that he was beaten. He figured out that soon or late he must come upon the correct chemical mixture to produce the white enamel he sought. He was utterly ignorant of the materials which go to make up such enamel, yet for years he labored on the problem, making no fewer than 300 mixtures, all of which turned out to be wrong.

At last he concocted one final formula, resolving that if it failed he would abandon the quest which had already impoverished him and return to his old trade of glass painting.

With despair in his heart Palissy placed in the furnace the pieces of pottery he had prepared. After four hours he drew them out. They were coated with the beautiful white enamel he had so long and vainly striven to find. His discovery was made. Now all that remained was to perfect it.

Four more years were thus consumed. Every stick of furniture, every wooden house-furniture went to the super-heating of his furnace. He sold his clothes, starved his family, grew thin as a skeleton. But in the end success came!

Designing colored plates and plaques and coating them with his wonderful enamel, Palissy opened a shop in Paris. Sixteen years he had labored to complete his invention, and now tardy triumph crowned it. His work became the rage at court. Catherine de Medicis, the queen-mother, and Henri III., the king, declared themselves his patrons.

His wealth and fame waxed as great as had been his poverty and reputation for insanity. The world of victory was in his grasp—and he let it go!

The Protestant religion, despite all efforts of a Catholic king, was sweeping France. Palissy, though he well knew that such an imprisonment the act would wreck

Reward of Service

his court favor, became an open convert to the new creed. He not only declared himself a Protestant, but also, to the surprise of every one, studied philosophy and natural history, excelling even the most learned men of France on both subjects, and, incidentally, winning in this way new friends.

3. A SCOUT IS TRUSTWORTHY. He must be prepared at any time to know that people ought to know and want to know about this county just now being opened up to the outside world by the extension of the L. and E. railroad.

4. A SCOUT IS LOYAL. He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due: his scout leader, his home and parents and country.

5. A SCOUT IS HELPFUL. He must be prepared at any time to be helpful to others.

6. A SCOUT IS COURTEOUS. He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people, and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.

7. A SCOUT IS KIND. He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.

8. A SCOUT IS OBEDIENT. He obeys his parents, scout master, patrol leader, and all other duly constituted authorities.

9. A SCOUT IS CHEERFUL. He smiles whenever he can. His obedience to orders is prompt and cheery. He never shirks nor grumbles at hardships.

10. A SCOUT IS THRIFTY. He does not wantonly destroy property. He works faithfully, wastes nothing, and makes the best use of his opportunities. He saves his money so that he may pay his own way, be generous to those in need, and helpful to worthy objects.

11. A SCOUT IS BRAVE. He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear and has to stand up for the

... INTENSIVE FARMING . . .**Swine Raising**

The swine industry in Kentucky deserves much more attention than it now receives. Not only should the number of animals produced annually be increased but also the breeding and feeding should receive more careful attention.

To begin with, we cannot afford to raise any but the best hogs. By this we do not mean any particular breed, but we do mean that the animal should belong to some breed. A good grade is better than a poor animal of pure breeding, but the average pure breed is infinitely better than the average grade to say nothing of the scrub. In two all important particulars is the pure breed animal superior: first, more economical gains are secured for the feed consumed, and second, when the animal is ready for market it will command the top price, whereas the scrub will probably sell 50 cents lower. Just here it is well to remember that this 50 cents reduction must be taken from our margin of profit, which is narrow enough already.

Inheritance largely fixes the possibilities of an animal furnishing the detailed plans and specifications beforehand, while the feeding later builds the structure and maintains it. Some feeders advocate cross breeding of hogs, holding that the cross bred animals make better feeders. Even if we grant this to be true, the same feeder will admit that the second cross is very poor. Then in order to keep stocked with animals of the first cross we must be continually dependent upon the pure breeders for fresh stock of the two breeds concerned, always paying fancy prices.

One of the best features of any kind of stock farming is that it stimulates other farm activities. The feed should nearly all be produced on the farm. One important principle in feeding will be mentioned

PEACE SCOUTS**Twelve Points in Scout Law**

To give the boy the benefits of outdoor life and organization and to help him by making virtue popular and at the same time eliminate the undesirable features of military organization, is the aim of the Boy Scouts of America. The boy scouts are peace scouts.

There are three grades of boy scouts: First the tenderfoot; then the second-class scout; and last the first-class scout. And it is not an easy thing to pass from one rank to the one above. It takes time and effort. Let the boys between twelve and eighteen years of age study the following scout law and explanations and understand just what they mean. They were drawn up by some of the best and greatest men in the country and thousands of boys all over the United States know them by heart and are living by them. Here they are:

1. A SCOUT IS TRUSTWORTHY. A scout's honor is to be trusted. If he were to violate his honor by telling a lie, or by cheating, or by not doing exactly a given task when trusted on his honor, he may be directed to hand over his scout badge.

2. A SCOUT IS LOYAL. He is loyal to all to whom loyalty is due: his scout leader, his home and parents and country.

3. A SCOUT IS HELPFUL. He must be prepared at any time to be helpful to others.

4. A SCOUT IS COURTEOUS. He is polite to all, especially to women, children, old people, and the weak and helpless. He must not take pay for being helpful or courteous.

5. A SCOUT IS KIND. He is a friend to animals. He will not kill nor hurt any living creature needlessly, but will strive to save and protect all harmless life.

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9. A SCOUT IS BRAVE. He has the courage to face danger in spite of fear and has to stand up for the

right against the coaxings of friends or the jeers or threats of enemies, and defeat does not down him.

11. A SCOUT IS CLEAN. He keeps clean in body and thought, stands for clean speech, clean sport, clean habits, and travels with a clean erowd.

12. A SCOUT IS REVERENT. He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties and respects the convictions of others in matters of custom and religion.

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T. R. Bryant, Supt. Extension

Home Course In Health Culture**XII.—Home Care of the Eyes**

By EUGENE L. FISK, M. D.

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We credit most our sight; one eye does please Our trust far more than ten ear witnesses.

Herrick.

If we agree with the hard headed, "grossly materialistic" philosopher who contended that "the brain secretes thought just as the liver secretes bile," then indeed the eye is the "window of the soul." However, the eye is at least the window of the brain and in most intimate relation with that organ as well as with the general nervous system. In the sense that the eye reflects the emotions of the individual it is not so much the "window of the soul" as some people imagine. If the muscular tissue surrounding the eye were paralyzed the eye itself would have little power of expression.

Proper Illumination.
The human eye was originally adapted to daylight, and until the invention of printing the demands upon the eyes of the average man were mostly for distant vision in the sunlight and seldom for reading, especially by artificial light.

Under modern conditions both light and literature are at the command of the humblest citizen, although the literature, like the light, is not always of the best.

Probably the best quality of light for the eye is that of the coal oil lamp, provided a proper burner and shade are employed. The only objection to this light is the inconvenience of looking after it and the heat from its proximity.

The worst form of light is the flickering gas flame, which contains many yellow, irritating rays and is very objectionable on account of its unsteadiness. The Weisbach attachment overcomes these objections, but unless the

eye is shielded from this light its dazzling whiteness will prove irritating.

The incandescent electric light is also trying to the eye, although it gives an excellent quality of illumination. If the bulbs are shaded from the eye and made of ground glass, as they should be in dwelling rooms, the electric light is an ideal method of illumination, as it does not consume or irritate the air as is the case with the gas flame or lamp.

Correct Reading Position.
The position of the body while reading is almost as important as the quality of the light. The habit that some people have of reading in bed is usually injurious, not simply because physicians "do not believe in it," but for very definite reasons. The body is often held in a strained position, with the head bent forward, causing congestion of the eyes. If the book be placed upon a pillow or rest and the head fixed in a natural position little injury will result. Probably adult bookworms will continue to read in bed and "screw" themselves up in all kinds of strained positions in their library chairs, notwithstanding all warnings, and eye strain, with its train of ill, will continue to distress them.

But with children a correct position and light supply while reading is really of vital importance. Curvature of the spine may result from constant malposition at the school desk or while reading at home. Eye strain in the child may retard mental development and leave a lasting impression on both mind and physique.

The child should be trained to sit erect, with the shoulders squared. A desk that is too low or too high will compel an awkward position, especially when writing. Desks should never be placed so that the light shines in the pupils' faces.

Structure of the Eye.

Without entering into the minute details of the anatomy or physics of the eye, a word regarding its structure and refractive elements will assist in a proper understanding of the injury that may result from neglect or abuse of this delicate yet long suffering and resistant organ.

The eyeball is imbedded in a bony

socket with an overhanging ridge, which well protects it from external injury.

The eye communicates with the brain through the optic nerve, which passes through a hole in the back of the bony eye socket and spreads out on the inner surface of the cavity of the eyeball to form the retina. The crystalline lens and its ligaments divide the eye into two chambers, the anterior and the posterior. The anterior chamber is very small and lies between the cornea, or outer surface of the eye, and the lens. It is filled with a fluid similar to tears, the aqueous humor. The posterior chamber is large and constitutes the cavity of the eyeball behind the crystalline lens. It is filled with a transparent, jellylike substance, the vitreous humor. The iris is a circular, muscular curtain, an extension of one of the coats of the eyeball, which by dilating or contracting controls the amount of light admitted to the interior of the eye. The shape of the crystalline lens is also controlled by the little ciliary muscles.

Varieties of Defective Sight.
Astigmatism is caused by an inequality in the curvature of the cornea. This may occur in any meridian of the eye and requires glasses that will bend the rays as to correct the deflection caused by the irregular surface.

Nearsightedness.—This is caused by an unduly long eyeball from before backward. The rays of light meet before they reach the retina. The cornea in such cases is usually abnormally convex.

Farsightedness.—This is caused by a short eyeball from before backward. The rays of light fail to meet before they reach the retina.

In both of the above conditions a distorted image is formed, and glasses are required either for near or distant vision.

Importance of Proper Glasses.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEEA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

T. J. COYLE

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Will practice in Madison and adjoining counties.

Office in Berea National Bank

L. & N. TIME TABLE.
North Bound Local

Knoxville	7:00 a. m.	10:55 p. m.
BEREA	1:04 p. m.	3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:30 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati	6:30 a. m.	8:15 p. m.
BEREA	12:34 p. m.	12:33 a. m.
Knoxville	6:55 p. m.	6:56 a. m.

Express Trains

Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Dayton, O., or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.	
BEREA	11:44 a. m.	

North Bound

BEREA	4:46 p. m.	
Cincinnati	8:37 p. m.	

A story that is worth more than a year's schooling to any boy who will read it begins in our next week's issue — "Freckles" is the name. Watch for it.

Mrs. Dora King, one of Berea's oldest residents, having lived here for the past thirty-five years, died, Saturday, after a brief illness. Funeral services were conducted at the home, Sunday afternoon, by Pres. Frost, after which the body was laid to rest in the cemetery.

Better refrigerators, ice cream freezers and water coolers at Chrisman's.

After spending Commencement week in town, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Fee and two daughters, Mary and Bess, left, Thursday, in their automobile for their home in Clarksburg, Ind.

Miss Pearl Hill left, Sunday, to spend the summer with her parents at Bethany, W. Va.

Our next "Banner Bargain Day" is Wednesday, June 19th. On this day we will reduce the prices on all our laces and embroideries which include pure linen cluny bands and lace to match, torchon, thread and valace and insertion, embroidery flourishes for dresses, all widths of embroidery with insertion to match and all-over lace and embroidery yoking.

Torchon and thread laces will be 2 1/2 cents per yard. Pure linen laces at 4 and 5 cents per yard.

All other laces and embroideries at equally low prices.

Mrs. S. R. Baker.

Miss Nancy Taylor has returned to Cincinnati where she is nursing after spending Commencement week with friends in Berea.

Have you seen Welch's new fence at 25 cents per rod?

Mrs. Newcomer and daughter, Lillian, left, Monday, for Jackson County where they will spend the greater part of the summer.

Mr. Paul Derthick of Jackson, Ky., was in town last week.

Buy your supply of laces and embroideries on our "Banner Bargain Day" June 19th, and save 50 per cent.

Hon Harvey Helm of Stanford, U. S. Representative from the 5th district, accompanied by the Messrs. J. F. Owsley and A. C. Newland, was among his many friends in Berea on Commencement day.

THE RACKET STORE
MRS. EARLY

Prof. Jas. Watt Raine left for Black Mountain, N. C., last week to attend the conferences of the Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A.

Miss Virginia Boatright, teacher of the primary department, will spend the summer at her home in Russell, Ohio. Miss Boatright leaves, Thursday morning.

Prof. E. F. Dizney and family are being visited this week by the Misses Helen Lewis and Dorothy Eads of Harlan, Ky.

New Perfection Oil cookers and the "Boss oven with the window" at Chrisman's.

Prof. John F. Smith was called to his home in Tennessee on account of the sickness of his father.

Miss Laura Orr left, Tuesday, for her home in Chillicothe, O., where she will spend the summer.

The only real up to date line of buggies in Madison County, now at Welch's.

A reception was held, Friday evening, at the home of Rev. and Mrs. Howard Hudson to say good-bye to Rev. and Mrs. Dager who left Berea, Saturday, and will soon return to their mission field in Africa.

House cleaning is now in full blast and don't forget the new furnishings at Welch's.

Mrs. G. E. Porter and children returned last week from Monticello, Iowa, where they have been making an extended visit with her mother. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have moved into Mr. Canfield's house on Estill Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Washburn, who have been visiting in Berea, left, Monday. They will visit at various points in Ohio and at other places before setting sail for Africa where they go as missionaries.

FOR SALE: 4 foot wire fencing at 25 cents per rod at Welch's.

Prof. and Mrs. L. V. Dodge returned to their home at Unicoi, Tenn., Monday, after making a delightful visit of several days among their many friends here.

Miss Kate Coddington accompanied by her mother who has been visiting her for the past week left at the first of the week for their home in Roanoke, Va.

FOR SALE: A fine milk cow. Call at Pres. Frost's residence.

Several girls left, Monday, for Battle Creek, Mich., where they will work at the Sanitarium for the summer.

June 19th, Go to Mrs. S. R. Baker's for your laces and embroideries.

Master Max L. Howard of Jackson is spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. Noah May. He was in school here the spring term. Max's father is the Honorable Callaway Howard of Jackson, formerly of Salyerville, a prominent attorney.

Mr. James A. Burgess, Supt. of the Woodwork Department and Rev. Howard Hudson, Foreman of Woodwork and Repairs, left Tuesday morning for an extended visit to their old homes in Nova Scotia. They will stop at Detroit on their way, visiting friends, and also at Montreal, and will return by way of Boston, New York and possibly Washington. They expect to be gone a month.

Freckles, the Limberlost Boy Hero, will inspire every boy to manliness who reads it.

Miss Fannie Alma Faulkner stopped over in Berea from Saturday until Monday for a visit with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Faulkner. Miss Faulkner was on her way home from Lexington where she has just completed the A. B. Course at the State University.

No one will be surprised that "the Angel" falls in love with Freckles. Read the story beginning next week.

Miss Emma Haagen of Burning Springs was a visitor to Berea for a few days last week. Miss Haagen is The Citizen's correspondent at Burning Springs and brought to the office a glowing account of the appreciation of her friends and neighbors at home for The Citizen. She left Berea on the noon train, Monday.

The best story ever published in The Citizen, begins next week. Every boy and girl should read it.

Mr. J. R. Robinson of Gauley, Rockcastle County, was a visitor to Berea during commencement, his daughter graduating in the Normal Department. Mr. Robinson is The Citizen's agent in Rockcastle County.

A new Grocery and a clean Meat Market. See the new ad of the Palace Meat Market and the new Grocery on page 5 and visit them in their joint location in the Coyle Building on Main Street.—U. B. Roberts — Prices Right.

Miss Lillie A. Moore who is now connected with the school at Gray Hawk came to Berea, Tuesday, for a visit among her many friends.

Miss Mary E. Welsh left, Tuesday, for Boothbay, Me., where she will spend the summer with home folks.

Prof. Jno. Peck left, for Chicago, Wednesday, where he will attend the Chicago University during the summer.

Prof. Horace Cromer went to his home in Springfield, O., the latter part of last week, where he will spend the summer.

Miss Myrtle Hatcher left, Wednesday, for her home in Hillsboro, O., where she will spend the summer.

Miss Leone Evans left, Tuesday, for Condit, O., where she will spend the summer.

What Freckles could do, any boy can do.

Dr. and Mrs. Preston Cornelius are being visited this week by Mrs. Cornelius' brother, Mr. J. W. Horn and family of Petaluma, Cal.

Berea is shocked and grieved most deeply by the death of Mrs. Wm. Isaacs which occurred Wednesday afternoon. She leaves a child a few days old.

Mr. Paul Fagan left last Thursday for Maryville, Tenn., where he will visit until next Saturday with Chas. Tedford.

Nine buggies sold at Welch's on "Buggy Day" shows what the people think of good buggies.

Mr. W. E. Ward left, Tuesday night, for Maryville, Tenn., to visit with Mr. Chas. Tedford. He will then go to the Adirondack mountains, New York, by the way of Norfolk, Va., where he will spend the summer.

Mr. G. B. Reed, Jr. of Orangeburg, S. C., has accepted the pastorate of the Berea Baptist church for the ensuing year. Rev. Reed comes to Berea from Erlanger, Ky., where he has been pastor of the Baptist church for the past two years. He received the degree of A. B. in '08 at the Furman University of Greenville, S. C., and in '10 graduated from the Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky.

Welch's fertilizer has just what your soil needs, and saves you money at \$20 per ton.

The Berea people will be glad to know that the sermon on page 7 was written by Rev. H. W. Poe, who conducted the Revival meetings here a few years ago.

Mr. R. R. Coyle made a business trip to Lexington, Tuesday.

Mrs. E. L. Stephens and sister Elizabeth May, of Salyerville, Ky., returned home last week after visiting their brother, Mr. Noah May, and Mrs. Stephens' little son, Earl, who has been in school here the past year, for several days.

Mr. Harris' visit was an evidence of and incentive to the growing movement for the good of the boy life of Berea.

Sunday afternoon a meeting was held for boys in the Baptist church. The meeting was led by Mr. Stanley A. Harris, State Secretary of the Boys Dept. of the Y. M. C. A. He talked about "The greatest machine in the world," the boy.

At night Mr. Harris gave a short address, illustrated by the stereopticon, in the main chapel. He spoke of his pleasure of finding Berea so well situated and protected against vice in bringing up boys and pointed out strongly the danger of doing nothing and letting the boys "go" grow up," like Topsy.

Mr. Harris' visit was an evidence of and incentive to the growing movement for the good of the boy life of Berea.

I had not had time to get my luggage together and draw a long breath after leaving the train at Lexington before I was asked:

"Ever been out to Haggins'?"

"No," I answered, rather breathless and dazed. Then I gathered myself together and answered at a venture, "Oh, you mean the place outside of Lexington where Henry Clay was born, don't you?"

"Heavens, no! It's the biggest and finest thing in the way of a dairy farm in the world. You know it's owned by Mr. Haggins of New York city."

I went out to the great dairy farm on the trolley car—went past Lexington.

The contrast between the care and thought bestowed upon a dairy cow and a child was here sharp and distinct. The dairyman could see and figure the direct and immediate return in hard dollars and cents when his cows are luxuriously treated, but he could not or would not try to see into the future of the children and measure the return from an investment in schools.

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The citizenship of a community is as good or as bad as its schools make it.

AN OLD DRUGGIST AT A NEW STAND

I have bought the drug stock on Chestnut St., known as the Pettus & Parks Drug Store. Will be glad to have you come in and see what a neat little store it is. You will find that I have most everything in the drug line that you may want. My Prescription Department is especially complete. If it is inconvenient for you to come please phone me. Your order will be promptly delivered.

G. E. PORTER, Ph. G.

Phone 10

Berea, Ky.

THE FINEST DAIRY

How It Compares With Nearest Schoolhouse.

DAIRY COW VERSUS CHILD.

Great Contrast Between the Care and Thought Bestowed Upon Each Near Lexington — Palace For Jerseys, School "Out at the Elbow."

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FOR THE CHILDREN.



FOR THE JERSEY COWS.

ton's beautiful new Country club and splendid residences, surrounded by magnificent old forest trees.

Too much cannot be said or written about this wonderful dairy farm of Mr. Haggins'. The creamery, where the milk is cooled, bottled and double sealed for delivery in Lexington, is an artistic building of rough stone. The huge dairy barn is of concrete, brick and tiling, which gives it the appearance of some splendid county institution. Men in immaculate white uniforms were moving about the barn getting ready to milk the 425 registered Jersey cows that would soon be brought in from the hundreds of acres of blue grass over which they roam.

Glancing at the doors and windows, I saw that they were covered with screening to keep out the flies, while water pipes and hose were everywhere to insure absolute cleanliness. I was very much impressed with the beauty, comfort and magnitude of everything I saw, so as I left the barn I asked:

"Where do you get this tremendous supply of water? I saw hose and piping everywhere and a huge tower by the creamery."

We have a complete pumping plant across country on the far edge of the farm at Russell's cave."

I drove to Russell's cave and found a perfect pumping outfit, even to a double filter that the water might be as pure as it was possible to make it.

Suddenly I remembered that I had not come to Lexington to admire the beauty of the wide fields, the grand old

If some one told you that that delicious apple pie was inoculated with typhoid germs, how quickly you would push it away in fear and disgust, and yet you nonchalantly shoo off the germy fly that is crawling around its crust and consume it with relish. There's danger in that pie. Swat him!

Watch your homes. Burn the unnecessary rubbish and waste as soon as possible. Keep scrupulously clean. Don't dump dirt; destroy it with cleansing fires. One of the easiest ways is to start the children swatting. Offer the one who kills the greatest number of the pests a little reward at the end of the summer, and you won't need to buy any sticky paper or poison stuff.

Flies are prolific. Each one hit means the death of its hundreds of descendants. You do many harder things to prevent disease. Why not take this in hand early in the season and not run any risk? Begin your swatting now.—Isabel Woodman Waitt in Coos County Democrat.

WHAT TO WEAR This Spring?

Walk-Over Shoes for Men

What Color? What Cloth? What Style? ? Let Us Help You Decide

Buster Brown Shoes for Boys AND Girls

\$ Boost! \$ Keep Boosting

Advertise in this paper. Plug hard, regularly, systematically. Play up the best goods you sell at the right price in this paper.

(Copyright, 1912, by W. N. U.)

HAYES & GOTTL K

Mr. Housekeeper:

Why not let the Telephone do some of the work at home and save your wife from fret and worry?

How many unnecessary steps it saves the housewife can only be realized by those who have the Telephone handy and would not do without it.

It is ever ready for use when needed worst and does not cost you anything for repairs or maintenance.

Your neighbor's wife has the advantage of a Telephone, why not yours?

BEREA TELEPHONE COMPANY INCORPORATED

Perfumes

By Byron Williams



When th' field is set with daisies
And the mower wakes the day,
Then's th' time fer oldish fellers
To be rakin' of th' hay!
Oh, the air is filled with incense
An' th' grass is wet with dew
If yew go out in th' mornin'
When th' glint is showin' through!

Talk about yer foreign perfumes
Frum Arab's scented shore,
I kin beat th' hell smell factory
Standin' in my baybarn door!
There is frankincense and rose,
Attars, bergamots an' bloomas,
Redolence and bay-rum fixings,
Sassafras and sich perfumes!

So I wander in th' mornin'
To ambirosial fields o' grass
For t' fill my hide with incense
At a sort of early mass;
Ah, th' fields are fresh and healthy
And as smelly like as rhyme
When you git up good and dewy
And go out in hayin' time!

It's a sort o' taste of Heaven
To be standin' in the grass
With th' columbines and roses
Noddin' at you as you pass!
It's the trail to way off yonder,
To th' land of rest and cheer,
Where th' fields is all sweet clover
An' they's hayin' all th' year!

COMMENCEMENT DAY

(Continued from first page)

going out at other times, while the attention was very marked and the applause indicated the deep appreciation of the excellent program.

The procession started from Ladies' Hall at 8:30 and the program began after the first gun at 9:00 a. m. After music by the band and invocation, the audience was first addressed by Claude C. Anderson of the Vocational School. The address was really "a demonstration in fruit-raising" and that was his subject. It caught the attention of the audience and was loudly applauded and was a prophecy to all hearers of the good things to be expected on the program. The next number was the construction of a house upon the platform by the carpentry class, and this was followed by an essay by Miss Margaret Brown of the Home Science Department on, "Economy in the Home." A demonstration in bandaging by the graduating nurses followed, and the second gun announced the part of the program to be given by the Normal Department.

The Normal graduates numbered 35 the largest in the history of the department, and in their addresses, on appropriate subjects, made a splendid impression upon the audience. The Normal program was given in two parts, a gun being fired just before the fourth year class appeared.

The fourth gun announced the part of the program given by the Collegiate Department—the commencement

proper. The graduates of the Collegiate Department numbered 8, but the time was too short for all to give their addresses, but those that were fortunate enough to be presented to the audience were of a very high order.

The total number of graduates from the various departments, Agriculture, Carpentry, Home Science, Nursing, Normal and College numbered 31.

The last fifteen or twenty minutes of the forenoon program consisted in the awarding of the Bibles and conferring of degrees. Pres. Frost, in an unusually happy manner, greeted each class and in fitting phrase presented the diplomas and bade them God-speed.

The surprise in store for the audience was the announcement of two honorary degrees which were conferred by the Board of Trustees upon Prof. Raine and Rev. B. H. Roberts, Pastor of the Union Church. The degree bestowed was D.D. in each case.

The afternoon program was in keeping with that of the forenoon—better than its predecessors of the three previous years that the writer has been present, and this was in a measure due to the audience, also, which again was larger and more attentive. Addresses were given by Ex-Governor Willson of Louisville, Ky. and by the Rev. Frank S. Brewer of Palmer, Mass.

The following trustees were present and for a large part of the time remained on the stage:

Pres. Wm. G. Frost, Hon. William Herndon, Hon. Guy W. Mallon, Hon. Thompson S. Burnam, Mr. Samuel G. Hanson, Rev. James Bond, Rev. A. E. Thomson, Mr. William R. Belknap, Ex-Gov. Augustus E. Willson, Rev. William E. Barton, Mr. John R. Rogers and Rev. Herbert S. Johnson.

The faculty reception was given in the Chapel from 7:30 to 8:00 p. m., a farewell praise meeting followed from 8 to 8:30. And on Thursday morning the school seemed deserted, so many students and others had departed.

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from First Page

ganization, the committeeman elected previous to one presidential election holding over and acting in the next election, the contest of the next election thus supposedly being far removed from the strife and bickerings of the present contest. Up until Saturday night the contests in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Georgia were decided, placing in the Taft column 72 votes. On Monday the contests of Indiana were decided adding 8 more delegates and on Tuesday 10 from Kentucky were added.

A significant fact in the action of the committee is that though 15 of the 52 are pronounced Roosevelt supporters, in nearly every case the vote was unanimous in favor of the Taft delegates.

TARIFF BOARD DOOMED

The best work of the Taft Administration seems to be doomed by the failure of the Democratic House to provide funds for the continuation of the work of the Board. If the Board could be continued, and Congress were not too proud to accept its findings, evidently thinking that to admit that experts might be a little more wise than they, would reflect upon their ability, we would be in a fair way to eliminate the bugaboo of the tariff from politics. But there seems little hope of such a thing, however greatly to be desired it may be, the Taft administration being in for a drubbing both

in the House of its friends and of its acknowledged foes.

PROMISES PARCEL POST
Postmaster General Hitchcock is very sanguine of the passage of Parcels Post Legislation by the present Congress before the expiration of this session. A bill embracing regulations for the Parcels Post as desired by the Postal Department was recently introduced by Senator Bourne. It provides for the service both on rural routes and city routes, and the weight limit is to be eleven pounds. Rates are to vary owing to the variation of distance, from fifty to two thousand miles or more.

WIRELESS COMMUNICATION WITH BRITAIN

The Marconi Wireless Telegraphy Company proposes to build twin stations on the New Jersey and English coasts, within the year, of such power as to be able to communicate with each other without relaying, though the distance is three thousand and one hundred miles. Communication was established several years ago between New Foundland and the Irish Coast. The distance is much less there.

JAMES BOOSTED FOR CHAIRMAN

It is reported from Washington that the Clark forces are boosting Senator elect Ollie James for chairman of the Democratic National Convention. But others are mentioned prominently, among whom are Senator O. Gorman, Senator Kern and Congressman Henry of Texas.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE GOAT INDUSTRY

Hundreds of inquiries regarding the possibilities in the United States of a great goat industry are now reaching the Department of Commerce and Labor. These inquiries are the result of a recent statement by the Bureau of Statistics of that Department, that 250 million dollars had been sent out of the country in the last decade to purchase goat skins for use in this country, and that the commercial value of the 500 million goats which these skins represented would, had they been grown in the United States, have approximated a billion dollars. These suggestions coupled with the further fact that goats of the class supplying the skins in question could be grown upon semi-arid and semi-mountainous land in the United States, now practically unutilized, have added to the interest indicated by the inquiries now being made.

THE PRESIDENT'S YACHT IN DANGER

The yacht "Mayflower" carrying the President and Mrs. Taft with a number of distinguished guests, was almost in collision with the steamer Northland near Point Lookout, Sunday. The Presidential party was not notified of the danger. In fact it was over so soon that there was no necessity of disturbing them, they being asleep at the time.

ALASKAN VOLCANO

A ship sailing in the Alaskan waters reports an eruption of the volcano Katmai which could be seen at a great distance. It is reported to have passed through showers of ashes, the passengers being almost suffocated by the sulphuric gases in the air. Seismographs in certain Universities in the west and also Washington, D. C., have reported earthquake shocks during the last few days, and these have been connected with the volcanic disturbances in Alaska. It is feared that much damage has been done, a number of small fishing villages being near the mountain.

KENTUCKY HALL

Continued from First Page

a first class building that will stand 500 years. But besides cost of the building there will be expenses to bring the steam heat pipes, and the further expense for furnishing the rooms with chairs, beds, etc. But it can be done. WE can do it. Subscriptions are to be paid in 12 monthly installments unless otherwise specified.

Subscriptions are received by Treasurer Osborne, and by both of the Berea banks.

The names of all subscribers will be on a roll to be placed in a copper box under the corner stone. And every subscriber will receive as his final receipt a beautiful engraving of the building.

The whole of the people of moderate means have subscribed fully as liberally as the people who are supposed to be "well-fixed," but everybody is helping generously.



"The Lord loveth the cheerful giver."

The canvass for subscriptions for Kentucky Hall has been hurried and we are sure this is not a complete list. We shall hope to publish such a list next week, and it will probably be practically a census of Berea. Among those to whom thanks are due for prompt subscriptions are the following:

H. P. Ambrose
J. L. Ambrose
John Bowles
J. K. Baker
James R. Baker
Henry Bicknell
J. P. Bicknell
Walter Bogie
M. B. Bowling
C. H. Burdette
N. B. Chasteen
R. H. Chrisman
Thomas Clark
Burt Coddington
Samuel Creech
S. B. Combs
Thomas Cook
Judge Thomas C. Coyle
E. F. Coyle
J. C. Coyle
James Coyle
N. J. Coyle
R. R. Coyle
J. E. Dalton
Dr. L. A. Davis
Mrs. DeGroodt
R. B. Doe
Mrs. James Early
Chester Erwin
J. Easley
Crockett Ely
W. E. Farmer
Prof. Felton
John Fowler
G. W. French
B. H. Gabbard
M. H. Gabbard
W. T. Galloway
Hon. John L. Gay
D. M. Gott
Hardin Golden
George Hale
Thomas Guynn
S. G. Hanson
W. B. Harris
B. F. Harrison
John Harrison
W. L. Harrison
W. O. Hayes
Judge G. D. Holliday
Andrew Isaacs
Frank Jones
Hon. Wright Kelley
T. J. Kinnard
W. F. Kidd
Levi Kimberlain
Urmston H. Lewis
S. C. Lewis
James Linville
F. C. Maupin
A. J. Miller
R. M. Moore
H. Muney
Simon Muney
P. L. Nash
J. L. Pitts
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Burt Ramsey
M. B. Ramsey
George W. Reynolds
H. K. Richardson
Jerry Richardson
R. V. Ritter
Miss Bertha Robinson
Chas. Robinson
E. T. Robinson
T. A. Robinson
Rufus Rutherford
J. Q. Scrivner
S. R. Seale
A. H. Short
Mrs. Joseph Shupe
Mark L. Spink
James W. Stephens
Frank Swinford
George Thomson
Miss Amy Todd
Rufus W. Todd
W. A. Todd
Burt VanWinkle
Everit VanWinkle
James Wagers
Postmaster D. N. Welch
Abe Wilson
Walter Waldron
W. C. Winkler

Bargains! Bargains!

Clothing for Men Clothing for Boys Shoes---The Best Quality

MEAL and FLOUR

The Best at the Lowest Prices in Town

Bacon and Lard All Good Things to Eat
Special Prices in Quantities

R. J. ENGLE & SON,

Berea, Kentucky

HOME TOWN & HELPS

MADE IT CITY OF GARDENS

Minneapolis Club Has Planted Hundreds of Vacant Lots With Vegetables and Flowers.

The members of the Minneapolis Garden club planted 325 vacant lots to vegetables and flowers in the year 1911, 200,000 square feet to vegetables and 250,000 to flowers. It distributed 22,000 packages of nasturtium seeds to children; covered every vacant lot along two miles of the main arterial street with grass or flowers; cleared 600 acres of rubbish, and screened 20,000 feet of street frontage with bushy plants.

Under its influence 700 persons, not including its members, also gardened vacant lots, and 18,000 had gardens at home. Nineteen hundred acres in all were improved. According to figures gathered by the Survey the cost of the Garden club was \$2,684.43; the value of the crop was \$11,801.78.

In Minneapolis there are 5,000 acres of vacant lot, sufficient to supply the entire state with vegetables. The economic value of vacant lot gardens to those who took them up greatly outweighed the cost. So many vegetables were grown that complaints were made by the grocers. Many of the stores were supplied with fresher vegetables at a lower cost. People in vacant lot gardens neighborhoods bought from the gardeners; the hotels during the week of the Minneapolis civic celebration served vacant lot vegetables.

Three hundred and twenty-five vacant lot gardens were started. Of these only eight were abandoned through lack of interest on the part of the gardeners.

For a fee of one dollar the Garden club gave seeds for a lot 40 by 120 feet; plowed and harrowed the lot; provided supervision and instruction all summer, and offered valuable prizes. It was soon discovered that it was not necessary to get formal permission for the use of lots. Since there was no cost to them, and the lots were to be restored in the same if not better condition, the owners had no objections. The local congressman secured government seeds for all the planting.

Before the middle of summer the garden fever had spread like a contagion. Appeals were made through the newspapers, and then by members of the club personally appealing before clubs, lodges, improvement organizations and other associations.

CLASSIC GARDEN IS REVIVED

Exposition of a Novel Kind Has Been Completed in the Champs Elysees, Paris.

An admirable display of French art in landscape gardening, an entirely new kind of exposition, has been completed in the Champs Elysees in Paris, France, where the society known as the Amateur du Jardin (amateurs of the garden) has laid out a series of picturesque gardens, models of the traditional classic type. The purpose of the exhibition was to cultivate a love of gardens.

As is well known, two centuries ago France was celebrated for her marvelous gardens, and the most beautiful

displays of art in gardening were the work of the greatest of French landscape gardeners, Le Notre, who laid out the grounds surrounding Versailles, Chantilly and the Tuilleries, which for two centuries have attracted strangers in search of examples of model landscape gardening.

One may say that the harmony, the order, the rational arrangement shown in the gardens of France reflect the French taste. They may even be called gardens of intelligence admirably illustrating Descartes' theory that "man is the master of nature." The effect of a classic landscape garden differs entirely from that produced by a natural landscape garden. A promenade in a forest in the midst of rugged trees, dense thickets, rustic moss, gives a purely animal, sensual pleasure, for nature dominates man; on the other hand an intense, refined, purely intellectual pleasure results from a view of the well ordered, well kept, charmingly laid out French garden in which man dominates nature.

Incentive to Cleanliness.
The city of Alameda, Cal., is about to employ a unique plan to raise the standard of cleanliness in residences and business houses. In future the sanitary condition of the various premises is to be shown by placards bearing the inscriptions "clean," "dirty," or "filthy." Those places which do not satisfy the board of health will be placarded as dirty or filthy until they comply with the demands of the authorities.—*Municipal Facts.*

Correct Taste in Parks.
No inconsiderable moral responsibility rests upon park builders. People yet know but little of artistic landscape gardening, and to guide growing appreciation into proper permanent channels we must have good public examples of garden building. A proper appreciation of landscape art and the fine things about us must be cultivated by those having charge of our public gardens.

How's Business?

THIS ad is directed at the man who has all the business in his line in this community.

Q Mr. Merchant—You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business.

Q Make this community buy more.

Q Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.

Q Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see it the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.

Q That's creative business power.

**OUR AD. RATES ARE RIGHT
—CALL ON US**

(Copyright, 1912, by W. H. U.)

BEREA'S LEADING HARDWARE STORE

A COMPLETE LINE

Hardware, Paints, Mowing Machines, Farming Implements, Gasoline and Oil Stoves, and Groceries

Prices Right J. D. CLARKSTON Give Us a Call
MAIN STREET, near Bank

A Story That Has Charmed Thousands. You Must Read It



The Boy Hero of the Limberlost is one of the most popular characters in modern fiction. Read about him in

"FRECKLES"

By GENE STRATTON-PORTER, Author of "The Song of the Cardinal," and other works

This Famous Novel Will Be Run as a Serial in This Paper
BEGINNING NEXT WEEK

LIFE STORY OF A TWO CENT STAMP

As Told by the Stamp

I do not remember very far back in the past, but I have a hazy recollection of a terrible combing I got. Dollar Bill, one of my friends, says that was when I was just a rag and they were tearing me up into shreds. After I was torn into very small pieces, they took me to another place. I don't remember this but Dollar Bill says they did. You cannot believe him all the time for he sometimes fools the best of people. Any way they took me and put me in some water and stirred me round and round, over and over until I am sure I must have grown dizzy. After that they took me out, and I was spread out in a thin layer, and then run between heated rollers and I came out on the other side as a large sheet of white paper. I was then taken to a printing plant, so Dollar Bill says, and he ought to know as he has been all along the line, and I was put on a large press and a big thing with red ink on it nearly squeezed the life out of me. I guess this squeeze is what caused me to lose my recollection, for after this I can remember everything that happened. I can remember being put into a bundle with a lot of my brothers and sisters and sent away—I don't know how far.

When I next saw the light of day I found that I was in a large room with shelves around and bottles,

oh, such a number of bottles. And then a man put me into a drawer and it was there I became acquainted with Dollar Bill. He told me many strange stories. I did not stay there very long, for the man was every few minutes tearing a few of my comrades off and giving them to all kinds of people. At last several of us were laid out on a counter and a beautiful young lady looked down at us. At last she put her finger in my face and said, "I will take this one, please." I was torn away from my friends and companions and was given to the lady. The lady wrapped me up snugly so I wouldn't take a cold, and took me home with her. When we got there she laid me down on a little desk where there was a little package with a line or two of writing on it. She then said, "Come here Fido," and I peeped over the edge of the desk and saw a little wooly animal come trotting across the carpet, saying, "bow, bow, bow." She took that little fuzzy animal up in her lap, and before I could protest, she had rubbed me against that nasty sticky all over, and she immediately stuck me to that little package with writing on it.

I was then taken away and put through a hole under a little window, and I fell on top of some more little packages. We were soon taken out by a big rough man who laid me down on the table and hit me in the face with something that bruised me all up. And he left me with my face all black and blue. After a

while I was put in a cloth bag with other little packages, and we were locked up and sent on a long journey.

Finally I was taken out of the cloth bag and placed in a cell with a small glass window in it. I didn't have to stay in there very long, for a young gentleman came and peeped into my little prison and saw me. Quickly he called to the girl inside the bars, "Number twenty-three, please." The girl came around and took me out and gave me to the man. I could feel his hand tremble as he took me. He put me inside his coat, over his heart, and I could feel it throb and beat as though it wanted to get out. The man then walked very fast until he came to a house where he went up a long flight of stairs and into a room near the roof. After closing the door, he took me out of his pocket and laid me on the table. I could see all around the room and there were pictures everywhere—some only half finished. You see, the young man was an artist. But I did not have long to look around for he quickly took me up and tore me open at one end,—If you have noticed, I say me, meaning myself and the little package—and out came a little folded sheet of paper which he commenced reading (he laid me back on the table) Directly he pounced down on me. I thought he was insane. Picking me up, he began kissing me and talking to me. "Oh, how I love her! I know (smack) her sweet lips (smack) have once touched you (smack)." I would have told him better but he was making such a fool

of himself that I couldn't open my mouth.

After a while he put me in a little box with some other things—two or three dried up roses, a ribbon and a photograph. We all soon became friends. And the rose told me this story:

"I once grew in the garden of a lady that lived in Boston, but one day that lady came into the garden and plucked me away from my sisters and put me in her hair. I did not stay there long for I wiggled and wiggled until I fell out of her hair onto the floor, and this young man came along and picked me up and after kissing me a lot he brought me here and put me in his box. He takes me out every once in a while and gives me a kiss and then puts me back."

I didn't have to stay in the box long, for the young man took me out, put me in his pocket, and we went on a journey. I could hear but not see. When we got off the cars, we walked down a street and up some steps. I heard the young man ring the door bell, then I heard the "bow, bow," of Fido, and I was sure we were at the home of the lady that bought me.

That evening we went for a walk, the lady, the young man, myself and Fido. I did not pay much attention to the conversation until I heard this, "I love you so much that I kissed the stamp on that letter you wrote me, for I know your dear lips once touched it."

The lady laughed a little and said, "I'm sorry but I moistened that stamp

The Fight on Little Round Top

Valor of the Twentieth Maine at Gettysburg.

BY FRANK H. SWEET

THE war council of Federal generals the night before the second day's battle of Gettysburg became necessarily a frantic pretension of scanning the unknown. Outside on the lengthening ridges and between the abrupt hillsides of that intricate battlefield lay the encampments of the two hostile armies, ominous and solemn. There were few campfires. At times could be

heard the voice of a sentry challenging or the drawn out clatter of a horseman on the stone pavement of the cemetery. Daybreak found cautious General Meade still listening to the reports of his division commanders, to their stories of misfortune and plans for strengthening the line of battle.

The unexpected was certain to befall both officers and men, and they must be ready to perform miracles if need be. An instance of this kind was the fight of the Twentieth Maine on Little Round Top, in token of which the colonel of the regiment, Joshua L. Chamberlain, for his daring heroism received the medal of honor.

Little Round Top had escaped the vigilance of the Federal commanders. This was the smaller of two rough hills, strewn with boulders and bare, slippery rocks, rising sharply from a wooded swamp, behind which stretched the Confederate battle line. At the foot of Little Round Top a body of Union troops had been posted.

It was now afternoon. Lee's attack was expected momentarily, and every man was waiting intently, with his eyes fixed upon the open space that separated the two armies. Just at this time, by a fortunate chance, it occurred to General Meade to order General Warren to ride over the field in the direction of the Round Tops. Warren did so, and when he came to the foot of Little Round Top he left his horse and climbed to the summit. What was his surprise to find at this point only one soldier, an officer of the signal corps! He no sooner looked about him than it became instantly clear to him that the top of this hill was in reality the key to the whole position. His astonishment gave place to consternation.

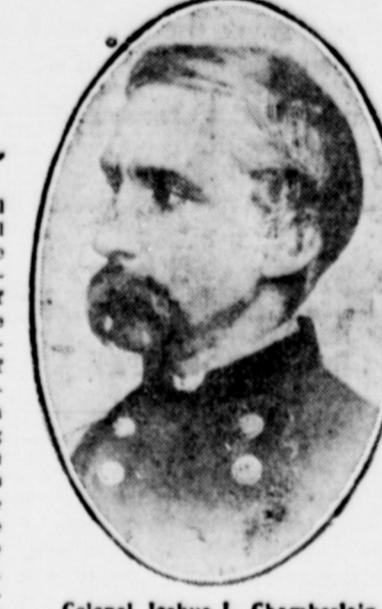
With his glass he noted the thickly wooded ridge beyond the swamp.

"Captain," he said, "fire a shot into those woods."

The captain of the rifle battery did so, and a simultaneous dash of musket barrel and bayonet revealed to the northern general the presence of a long line of the enemy far outflanking the position of the Union troops. The fact thrilled him. It was most appalling. A strong force should have been entrenched long ago on this hill. Perhaps even now it was not too late. He rushed off a messenger to General Meade with a penciled word to send General Warren at least a division to hold the position at Little Round Top.

On the summit where the signal officer was stationed the musket balls were beginning to fly. He folded up his flag and was going to leave, but at this moment Warren came back and induced him to keep the flag waving.

"It may puzzle those people," he



Colonel Joshua L. Chamberlain
In Civil War Days.

said, meaning the enemy, "and may keep them back for a few minutes."

The moments of suspense came suddenly to an end with the arrival of General Meade's brigade and Hazlett's battery of rifled cannon. Fifth artillery.

The young battery Lieutenant spoke.

"General, what is the matter?" "The dence is to pay!" was the reply. "I hope you can hold out until the infantry gets into position."

"I guess I can," answered Lieutenant Hazlett. As a matter of fact, he stayed there until he was killed.

The veteran Chamberlain, now in his eightieth year, thus describes the action from this point:

"Warren started our brigade (Vincent's) before he sent Hazlett's battery to Little Round Top. My column passed Hazlett getting his guns up by hand and handspeke to the summit of Little Round Top. The Twentieth Maine was placed on the extreme left of the Union army. The attack, beginning on the right of our brigade, rolled rapidly upon my front. The assault was first from the Fourth and Fifth Texas, joined by the Fourth Alabama and next by the Forty-seventh and finally by the Fifteenth Alabama.

"My regiment had already been cut down by the casualties of the service, so that only 368 muskets were in line. We first fought without seeing the extent of the opposing force, which was constantly increasing. Then the two flanking regiments (Fifteenth and Forty-seventh Alabama), preparing a 'turning attack,' were met by a change of front. I sent

"FIRE A SHOT INTO THOSE WOODS."

that flank to strike this attack in flank."

No sooner had Colonel Chamberlain's little force reached the portion of the hillside assigned to it than it was engaged by the Fourth Alabama. Soon it saw a dense mass of Confederates coming toward its left, for two strong regiments of the enemy, containing a thousand men, had been ordered to turn the Union flank at exactly that position. Discerning in a dash the grave peril of his command, the Maine colonel sent out a company to engage this force and ordered five companies to swing back until they formed a line at a right angle to the

rest. At this instant the Alabamians attacked them on front and flank, opening with a murderous fire. There were five successive charges by this force.

Colonel Chamberlain with drawn sword moved up and down his lines. The bullets whizzed incessantly past him. His men were constantly groaning and falling on every side. Outnumbered more than three to one, their position was terrible, and it was apparently a hopeless one.

Yet with dripping faces the men loaded and fired their muskets, displaying the cool expertise of true veterans. Colonel Chamberlain thought only of

HAZLETT'S BATTERY ON LITTLE ROUND TOP.

one thing—that the position he held was of great importance in the battle. Retreat might mean the destruction of an entire corps. There was no hope that supports would be sent him in season to save the position. He was resolved never to yield, though it seemed that in a few minutes not a man would be left alive.

Colonel Chamberlain thus describes what followed:

"Seeing the desperate situation, I had ordered my men to use the cartridges of the fallen friend or foe. When they had fired their last cartridge into the faces of a rallying force I resolved to make a countercharge with the bayonet and so instructed my officers on the wheeling flank, on whom the brunt was to fall. Returning to my center, I was about to order the movement when Lieutenant Melcher, commanding the now silent center company, came up and asked if he might not rush forward and rescue some of our wounded before the oncoming enemy should trample them underfoot. I admired his tenderness and courage and answered: 'Yes, sir; I will give you a chance. I am about to order charge.' I went forward to our colors and shouted 'Bayonet!' adding 'Forward!' But no mortal could hear this, the roar of fire and shouts of my men drowning all words.

"We made a sickle sweep, a great right wheel, with our whole line, astonishing the enemy into surrender or wild retreat. We cleared the whole valley between Little Round Top and brought back 400 prisoners. I had lost half my men on the center and a third of the entire regiment on the line. The company I had sent out on our left not being at first in the charging line, it was made by scarcely more than 200 men. We later advanced in midnight blackness, clambering the rough sides of Great Round Top, beyond which the remnants of Hood's division had retreated, and with the aid of two regiments held the position."

The heroic leader of this remarkable action, besides receiving the medal of honor for his work at Gettysburg, was made a brigadier general on the field in a later engagement by General Grant, and in 1865 General Chamberlain was brevetted a major general "for conspicuous gallantry in action." At the ceremony of the actual surrender of the arms and colors of Lee's army at Appomattox Chamberlain was designated to command.

"The last nine years, according to statistics collected by the American Medical Association, no fewer than 33,125 persons have been killed and injured in celebrating the Fourth of July! And we haven't even the savage's excuse of religious fanaticism. It was criminal indifference on our part to allow Independence Day celebration to become a national calamity."

THE CITIZEN KNIFE

There seems to be some misunderstanding as to who is entitled to The Citizen knife and how it may be obtained. The following should be easily understood: The knife is only sold with a yearly CASH subscription, price for the paper and knife being \$1.25. It does not go to any one who subscribes for the paper and does not PAY DOWN. And no agent is authorized to take a time subscription and promise to give the knife when payment is made.

In case a subscription is sent in by mail and the knife is wanted, not only the \$1.25 cash must accompany the subscription, but 10 cents must be added to pay registration fee, as the knife has become so popular that it will be stolen in the mails and not reach the one to whom it is sent, unless it is registered, and The Citizen cannot afford to send two or three, as it has been necessary to do recently, in order to get one to a subscriber, neither to pay the registration fee, as the knife costs much more than we get for it.

ADVANCE TOWARD THE SAME FOURTH

In the June Woman's Home Companion there appears an article showing the progress that has been made toward bringing to pass a same Fourth of July. Following is an extract:

"The crusade for an approach to sanity in our national patriotic celebration has made real progress. There were only eighteen cases of lockjaw resulting from fireworks last year, fifty-four fewer than in 1910. Of these only ten died, thanks to the tetanus antitoxin. Forty-seven persons were killed outright by explosives, making fifty-seven deaths in all, as against 131 in 1910, and 215 in 1909. Among the victims last year were twelve little girls who were burned to death by fire from fireworks. Only 169 blank cartridge wounds in 1911, while 410 were reported in 1910, and injuries from these noise-makers cause more than four fifths of the cases of lockjaw.

What the Church Can Do to Help the Negro of Rural Districts



© Vander Weyde.
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

By
BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
President Tuskegee Negro
Institute

WHAT can the church do to strengthen and conserve the 10,000,000 black Americans, 82 per cent of whom live in the country districts and small villages?

IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS THE NEGRO, ALL THINGS CONSIDERED, IS AT HIS BEST IN BODY, MIND AND SOUL. IN THE CITY HE IS USUALLY AT HIS WORST. PLAINLY ONE OF THE DUTIES OF THE CHURCH IS TO HELP KEEP THE NEGRO WHERE HE HAS THE BEST CHANCE.

Negro population FOLLOWS THE CHURCH BUILDING. Few things delight the soul of the negro so much as to erect a church building, even though it be so crude and small as to be almost ridiculous in its appearance. Even though individuals may own no home and are without proper food, clothes or shelter, they will part with their last nickel to assist in building a church. Christian civilization DOES NOT HAVE TO FORCE THE CHURCH UPON THE NEGRO.

Here, then, is the opportunity for us to improve the church life of the country negro and thus help to KEEP HIM ON THE LAND WHERE HE HAS A CHANCE TO GROW A STRONG, HEALTHY BODY AND BE AWAY FROM THE TEMPTATIONS AND COMPLEXITIES OF LARGE CITY LIFE.

HOW CAN THIS BE DONE? MAKE CHURCH LIFE FOR THE NEGRO IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS AS ATTRACTIVE AS IT IS IN THE CITY.

If we would save the negro, 82 per cent of whom, as I have said, live in the country, he must be taught that when the Bible says, "The earth is full of thy riches," it means that the earth is full of corn, potatoes, peas, cotton, chickens and cows; that THESE RICHES SHOULD BE GOT OUT OF THE EARTH BY THE HAND OF MAN and turned into beautiful church buildings and righteous, useful living.

SAVING THE NEGRO

By W. J. Northern, Ex-Governor of Georgia

Compare this southern testimony with the reactionary appeals of Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, and with the sentiments of the Gov-Elect of South Carolina. Which reflects the spirit and teachings of the New Testament, and which does not?

There are difficulties in the way of evangelizing Negroes just as there are difficulties in the way of all mission effort. These are sometimes more imaginary than real, and, it may be more of a subterfuge in the minds of an unwilling people than a hindrance that cannot be removed. We had difficulties in Burma, in Japan, in China, and there are far greater difficulties in Africa in dealing with the same character of people, in a climate deadly in its effects, a people far removed from our civilization, and speaking a language almost beyond interpretation, so that the brightest among us must spend years to learn it before the work of soul saving can possibly begin.

All that is needed to meet these difficulties is for the Christian people of the South to take the gospel view of the situation, and be willing. If we are not willing, the civilization of the South is doomed to final decay, and thousands of human souls to eternal death.

If by any means we get control of the Negro situation, there must be radical revolution in at least five distinct directions. I do not know how many troubles Peter had, but we do know he overcame them all because he was entirely willing to take God's view rather than his own.

I. Is the public attitude just and fair towards the Negro? In our courts has the Negro the same chance for the protection of life, liberty, and property accorded a white man? The essence of tyranny is found in the exercise of power to abuse simply because the weaker cannot resist. The white man makes the government and fills all its offices, and this backward and weaker race is altogether subject to the domination and abuse of those who control. Is every Negro at the South given a fair chance and a square deal in the use of the powers God gave him for his own benefit, and for the advancement of the community in which he lives? Is it fair to strike a whole race of people and make the entire body responsible for the crimes and the shortcomings of individual members?

II. If we find ourselves brave enough to resist the restraints insist-

ing to do. In the very face of this ugly situation it requires great grace to "preach the gospel to every creature." Again I ask, shall we come up to the standard set up by God himself, or yield to the cunning device of the devil, set up through the demands made by an unrighteous public opinion?

This has been the contention from the beginning—the ungodly telling the Christian people what they must do, and especially what they must not do, if they would keep in the swim with an ungodly public opinion. This is the bane of the church today, and because of yielding to the demands of godless public opinion, the church has largely lost its strength and usefulness. We are commanded to be separate from sinners, and yet we are found having a great appetite for the flesh pots of Egypt. At all costs we must maintain our social position, even though the kingdom be delayed in its coming. The Apostles met this same demand, and answered it for all time as it ought to be answered today by all Christian men and Christian women.

IV. It might be possible, under the gospel view, to obtain our consent to drop out of the social relation the ungodly may demand, if we knew we would not drop into a social equality we know we could not endure. Social equality is a delusion set up by the demagogue in civic contentions to meet his ambition for place and personal power, and paraded as a device of the devil for the strengthening of the influences against the kingdom of God.

Social equality never has been and never can be an essential element in the salvation of any soul. What a spectacle we would present if we were required to know the social relations of a sinner before we could be allowed to offer him the saving power of the gospel. How would it be possible for the minister to present his message to a mixed congregation composed of many people occupying altogether different social relations?

When Jesus talked with the woman at the well he did not reduce himself to her low standard of living before he ministered to her deep spiritual needs. What stupid nonsense that would seem. He never once thought of social equality, but doubtless he did think of the vast difference and great distance between himself and the degenerate woman he was willing to redeem. He did not think of social equality but I am sure he did think of the soul equality of all men, of all tribes and all nations. If social equality is to enter into our efforts at soul-winning, who is to make known to us its limitations? How far apart can the minister and the people be, or how near together must they come, socially, before the important work of soul-saving can begin? How very far astray we have allowed the device of the devil to lead us for all these many years! What a man of straw he has set up of which we have been so dreadfully afraid!

V. When we are freed from all the difficulties thus far presented, then comes from all sides the complaint that there is no moral stamina in Negro character sufficient to warrant any effort to reform or redeem. We are told that all Negroes will deliberately lie and steal, and that they are thoroughly degenerate as to all moral living. I know many, very many, white people guilty, openly (Continued on Page Eight)

III. Doubtless there are many consecrated young men and young women, and older ones as well, who would undertake to teach the Bible to Negroes, or preach the gospel to them, if they did not apprehend the loss of desirable social relations. All of us know many people who have been ostracized under the demands made by wicked public opinion, because they did the very thing I am asking all Christian people to be willing

(Continued on Page Eight)

HANNA'S LUSTRO FINISH

Refinishing Floors and Furniture will bring you more pleasure and abiding happiness in your home than anything you can do about the home for which you will spend any such small amount in time and money as will be the expenditure in this work.

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J. D. CLARKSTON,

Berea, Kentucky

Spiritual Gifts and How to Find Them

By Rev. H. W. Pope,
Superintendent of Men of Moody Bible Institute,
Chicago



In the twelfth chapter of First Corinthians, and usually in Paul's writings, the church is represented as the body of which Christ is the head. As the head directs the body, and through it gives expression to its will, so Christ expresses his will through the church, which is his body.

Every believer at conversion is united to the body of Christ, and thereby becomes a member. Each member has some function to perform, just as the hand or eye has in the physical body. "To every man his work."

As each member has some function to perform, so also he has some gift, for the great head of the church does not expect the members to serve without a capacity for service. "The manifestation of the spirit is given to every man." (I Cor. 12:7).

Every believer is bound to believe that he has some spiritual gifts, even if he has not discovered it, and even if other people think and say that he has none. God says he has, and that settles it, and the humblest believer will find, if he is willing to wait, and work, and pray, that God's promise is true.

When Dwight L. Moody was examined for church membership one of the deacons went home and told his family, that all the people whom he had ever examined, young Moody was about the most unpromising. Events proved that God's promises are more reliable than a deacon's judgment.

The spiritual gifts which believers receive are not of their own selection, but are such as God chooses to confer upon them. "Dividing to every man severally as he will." "God hath set the members every one of them in the body as it hath pleased him." (I Cor. 12:11, 18).

Spiritual gifts are not conferred on us for our own benefit, but "for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ" (Eph. 4:12). Too often this is forgotten, and many a feeble church has unemployed talent enough in its membership to make it a mighty spiritual power, if only its members would exercise their gifts.

1. Many Christians question seriously whether they have any spiritual gift, and the devil encourages them in this belief. So long as he can keep them inactive in the master's service, they give him little trouble. As a rule this notion arises from the fact that they have never attempted any kind of Christian work. They have never tried earnestly to meet any spiritual need, and hence they do not know what they can do. A duck would never know that it could swim if it did not attempt it.

Gifts Are Different.

It is a great mistake to suppose that all spiritual gifts are necessarily gifts of speech. By no means. What a misfortune it would be if the body of Christ were all mouth! Let it never be forgotten that the eye and the ear, the hand and the foot are just as important as the mouth. Romans 12:6-15 shows what a great variety of gifts the spirit confers on the members of the body. Among them is cheerfulness, hatred of evil, patience in suffering, prayerfulness, and hospitality. The fact is that many spiritual gifts are not recognized as such.

About two years ago I was present at a football game between Yale and Princeton. On the grand stand were nearly twenty thousand people. Directly back of me sat a young lady accompanied by a gentleman. She was one of those healthy, happy girls that carry sunshine with them wherever they go. Whenever a good play was made, she gave vent to her enthusiasm in the heartiest manner. Finally, a Yale man caught the ball and, making a fine end play, he ran down the field in triumph. Springing to her feet, she threw up her hat, coat, and everything about her that was loose, and shouted, "Oh, I am so glad I was born!"

The young man seemed equally glad, and I am frank to confess that I shared his sentiments! Such splendid enthusiasm! What would it be worth to the cause of Christ? How it would inspire a church, or put new life into a dead prayer meeting, or make even drudgery seem delightful.

You may not have the gift of enthusiasm, but perhaps you have courage to attempt hard things, or a patience that never tires, or a cheerfulness that is contagious, or the faculty of making others see things as you do, or the gift of appreciating other people's good qualities, which is one of the finest of all. You certainly have some gift, for God says so.

II. How can one ascertain what his gifts are? By going to work for Christ. As a rule no one knows what gifts he possesses until he begins to use them.

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Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammatical—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physiology—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

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MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$6.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

Vocational

FALL TERM—
Incidental Fee \$ 5.00
Room 5.60
Board, 7 weeks 9.45

Amount due Sept. 11, 1912. \$20.05
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1912. 9.45

Total for term \$29.50
If paid in advance \$20.00

\$31.90
\$32.40

WINTER TERM—
Incidental Fee \$ 5.00
Room 6.00
Board, 6 weeks 9.00

Amount due Jan. 1, 1913. \$20.00
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1913. 9.00

\$22.20
\$23.20

Total for term \$29.00
If paid in advance \$20.00

\$30.70
\$31.70

SPRING TERM—
Incidental Fee \$ 5.00
Room 6.00
Board, 5 weeks 7.75

Amount due March 6, 1913. \$15.75
Board, 5 weeks, due May 1, 1913. 6.75

\$17.75
\$18.75

Total for term \$22.50
If paid in advance \$20.00

\$24.50
\$25.50

Plan Now, Come September 11th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other countries and States. Make your plans to come Sept. 11. For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, BEREAS, KY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

MCKEE

McKee, June 3.—J. J. Davis and son, Clarence, went to Berea, Monday, to attend the Commencement exercises.—Miss Hoeke, Miss Kooiker and Miss Perrine left here for their respective homes last Monday.—Mrs. J. R. Hays has been visiting her parents for several days in Laurel County.—Lewis Farmer is home on a visit for several days.—James Hamilton made a trip to Livingston last week.—Leonard Medlock and Dan Gabbard have gone to Louisville to take a course in Bryant and Stratton Business school.—J. R. Hays and J. H. Hays went to Peoples last Sunday.—I. T. Messler and J. K. Sparks went to Berea on Monday.—S. B. Fulton was in town one day last week.—Mr. Thomas Moore has been in town for several days abstracting some titles to the Thomas land.—A Memorial service was held last Thursday. The soldiers' graves were decorated and addresses were given by J. W. Mullins and L. C. Little.—George Bennett and Forest Johnson brought a load of feed here for L. C. Little last Saturday.—The Boy Scouts went on a hike to Laurel Fork last Friday. They camped there that night and came home on Saturday.—Miss Grace Engle gave a social at her home last Thursday night, which was enjoyed by all who were present.

HUGH.

Hugh, June 10.—We are now having a few days of dry weather.—R. J. Hale made a business trip to McKee, Saturday.—A large number of people from this place attended Berea Commencement.—Strawberry picking is all the go now.—The stave mill has started up again. It will soon be moved to Horse Lick.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Benge visited at the latter's parents, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Maggie Burns of Big Hill who has been sick so long was able to visit her parents, Sunday night.

CARICO

Carico, June 1.—Mr. Mart Combs is improving slowly.—The infant of Jake Himes fell in the fire the other day and was badly burned.—Sunday School is progressing nicely at Flat Top church.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Johnson of Peoples were visiting friends here last week.—Wm. Baker killed two large copperhead snakes last week.—Robert Tussey and Wess Angel were on a business trip to Livingston last week.—Crops are all looking fine.—Aunt Lidda McDaniels who has been sick is some better now.—J. J. Faubus, E. Faubus, I. Himes and M. Himes are in the cross tie business now for S. R. Roberts.—Isaac Himes visited his mother, Elizabeth Himes, Sunday.

GRAYHAWK

Gray Hawk, June 9.—Joseph Ward's singing school closed last Sunday at Gray Hawk and Sherman Smith will teach ten days.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sandlin of Sextons Creek have been visiting their son, John, of Gray Hawk, this week.—Aunt Jane Simpson is not expected to live. She is 88 years old.—Mr. and Mrs. James Metcalf attended singing at Gray Hawk, Sunday.—Louis Morris of McKee visited at J. B. Bingham's, Sunday.

HURLEY

Hurley, June 2.—Several of the old soldiers here attended the Decoration day at Berea, May 30th.—Mrs. Elihu Hurley who has been sick for some time is slowly improving.—Rev. Bob Gardner preached a very interesting sermon, Sunday. — Mrs. Wm. Isaacs of Birch Lick visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pal Gabbard, Saturday and Sunday.

PRIVETT

Privett, June 9.—Mrs. Johns who has had quinsy for several days is able to be out again.—The Misses Lucy Bowles, Nora Jones and Chester and Everett Jones visited friends and relatives in Owsley County from Saturday until Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerry York of Annville visited at L. J. Peters last Sunday.—Strawberries are plentiful this year.—Kimber Bowles and sister Emily, and Edgar Cook visited at Jeff. Strong's, Saturday night, and attended church at Rock Spring, Sunday.—L. J. Peters visited his two sons, Ance and George, in Owsley County, last week.—Sherman Smith has taken Joe Ward's place and is teaching a singing school at Gray Hawk.

NATHANTON

Nathanton, June 8.—A large crowd attended the communion meeting at Union, Saturday, and the funeral services of Mrs. Frank Hix and little daughter, Sunday.—Chester Holcomb of Oklahoma is visiting his grandfather, A. B. Holcomb of this place.—James Wood who has been conductor on a street car at Hamilton for some time is expected home.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts of Copper Creek were in Boone one day last week.

ROCKFORD

Rockford, June 10.—S. A. Holt is very ill with fever and is not expected to live.—I. L. Martin and family and W. H. Stephens and family attended church at Fairview, Sunday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Martin, a fine boy. His name is Preston Vernon.—Brother Murrell of Berea expects to preach at Scaffold Cane Methodist church, Tuesday night.—Mrs. Annie Linville and children visited her aunt, Mrs. O. M. Payne of Disputanta, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Mattie McGuire and Virgie Payne visited W. T. Linville, Friday night.—Ora Viars visited Bert Martin, Sunday.—Miss Flora Viars of Scaffold Cane who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Ross Dalton of Berea, returned home last Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Quinn visit-

arrival of a girl.—Evan Adams left, Monday, for Letcher County, where he will be for some time.—Mr. and Mrs. May Lain spent Sunday with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Young.—Mrs. John McKin is very sick.—John Powell is visiting relatives in Jackson County this week.—Mrs. Sallie Baker and Mrs. Anna Watts of Berea spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Curt Parks.

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, June 3.—Gran Clark has moved his saw mill from Rockcastle County and will saw for J. L. Jones on the Harris place.—Jas. Lunsford is at Sand Gap this week working on the new Christian church being erected at that place.—Jas. Williams and Wm. Jones have gone to Lexington after the mill purchased by Jones. It will be a valuable asset to our town.—James Lunsford purchased J. L. Jones' bottom land

Lucy Hayes has a horse for sale, call and find out particulars.—Wm. Hayes is improving some.—Roy Neely and Miss Francis Settle were united in marriage last Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Harrison were calling in this neighborhood last Sunday evening.—Silas Slusher who has been sick for some time with tuberculosis, died, and was buried last Saturday in Pilot Knob cemetery.—William Brown from Fredericksburg, Ind., who was here for Commencement has returned home.—Mrs. Lida Asbury and granddaughter, Delia, visited friends here over Sunday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

STURGEON.

Sturgeon, June 9.—On account of the heavy rain, Sunday, there were not many present at the grave decoration of Mr. J. F. Herd.—Beulah, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Brewster who has bronchitis is some better.—Rev. Harvey Johnson of Green Fall will hold services at this place on the second Saturday night and Sunday in July.—R. G. Brewer returned home, yesterday, from Hamilton, O., where he has been visiting for two weeks.—J. J. Welch is soliciting orders for a book entitled 'The Sinking of the Titanic.'—Chas. Eays who has been working at the stave mill came very near getting one of his fingers amputated and returned home at Richmond for a while.—Melvin Price killed a copperhead snake in his barn last week.—Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Brewer are not very well.

OBITUARY

Mrs. F. N. Brewer died May 26th, 1912. Her remains were buried in the Peters cemetery. Mrs. Brewer lived only 18 hours after the birth of her little girl, which she named, Myrtle. She endured untold suffering the last hours of her life.

She was a devout Christian, a kind and affectionate wife and loved by all who knew her.

ESTILL COUNTY

WAGERSVILLE

Waggersville, June 10.—Miss Fanne Kidd of Wallacetown is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Aene Peters of this place.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kelly and children visited the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Kelly from Tuesday until Sunday.—Arch Waggers and family were the guests of Louis Fowler, Sunday.—Quite a number of men and boys attended court at Irvine, Monday.—The Misses Maude Park, Fan Scrivener, Lena and Anna Flynn and Kate Waggers, and James Warford were the guests of Messrs. Arch and Finley Peters, Sunday.

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, June 7.—Sunday School is progressing nicely with a large attendance.—J. M. Kindred and son were in Irvine one day last week.—Several from here attended the Commencement at Berea last Wednesday.—Mrs. Molie Bicknell visited Mrs. Beulah Bicknell last Wednesday.—Mrs. Arvine Gentry and daughter are visiting her father in Irvine, this week.—Everybody seems to think there will be plenty of apples this year.—The Misses Hazel and Mamie Bicknell visited Miss Alice Revis last Saturday and Sunday.

CLAY COUNTY

VINE

Vine, June 8.—Uncle Wilson Morgan is very sick with rheumatism.—Mrs. Green Ferguson of Burning Springs visited her father, Mr. Jake Miller, last Saturday and Sunday.—Levi Pennington is hauling staves from this place to Welchburg.—J. B. McQueen purchased a horse from Harvey McWhorter for \$100. The horse fell dead in the harness a few days later.—Miss Nancy Morgan spent Saturday night with Miss Alice Hurley.—Several people of this place attended the funeral meeting at Union last Sunday.—Misses Sophia and Susan Hicks spent last Saturday and Sunday with Miss Ollie Whittymore.—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Downey visited the former's father, who is very low with heart trouble.—Corn is selling at a dollar and a quarter per bushel.—Miss Lottie Maupin spent Sunday with Miss Julia Ferguson.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, June 1.—Lincoln Sparks has typhoid fever.—There were three additions to the Anglin church last Sunday.—Ella Wood and her brother, Walter, made certificates in the May examination. Walter will teach at Cradiebow and Ella at Chestnutburg.—Della Oldham of Oklahoma is visiting relatives and friends on Island Creek.—Wm. Stewart and family of Island Creek passed here on their way to Corbin, Friday, where they will make their future home.—Born to the wife of Robert Peters, a fine boy.

LAUREL COUNTY

VIVA

Viva, June 3.—Miss Maud Parsley of New Albany is visiting relatives and friends at this place.—J. E. Jones and sister were visiting in London a few days last week.—Several people from this place at-

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THE BEREAL HOSPITAL
BEREA, KY.

tended the K. of P. and Odd Fellows decoration at Ladrum, Litton and Snuffer grave yards the 2nd.—There was a K. of P. Lodge organized at Atlanta the 25th of May with 18 new members and at the last meeting, which was last Saturday night, there were 10 more additions.—Mrs. Robt. Jones and children and Miss Etta Jones visited at Wm. McDaniels', Friday.—Dr. Lizzie Morris called at this place, Thursday, to see Mrs. Maggie Quinlan, who was real sick but is now improving.

SAVING THE NEGRO

(Continued from page seven)
guilty, of all these gross sins, and I have never heard that white people of this low type are beyond the pale of Christian effort. Why not be absolutely just to Negroes?

People who enter these wholesale charges either forget, or they are unwilling to recall, that the most striking element in the plan of the gospel is its power to save to the uttermost. They do not recall that Jesus came to call sinners, not nice people, to repentance. These people surely forgot that the last manifestation of Jesus' power to save was made on the cross, when he said to a thief, "This day shalt thou be with me in paradise." There is no foundation needed for salvation in any man save an honest desire to be saved and a full acceptance of the gospel plan of salvation. Paul has told us that all this is fully open to the chief sinners. Surely this takes in the meanest Negro.

What is the difference between an unsaved Negro in Africa and an unsaved Negro in the South? I have heard many sermons preached on missions to Negroes in Africa, but I never heard a sermon on missions to Negroes at the South. I have heard many public prayers offered for the success of missions in Africa, but never a public prayer offered for the salvation of the Negroes at the South. Have you?—Herald of Gospel Liberty.

Fly photo copyright by National Geographic Society.

Summer complaint, which causes the death of many young children every season, is nearly always the result of germs in food. THESE ARE OFTEN CARRIED TO FOODS BY FLIES. KILL THE FLIES!

ed T. C. Viars and daughter, Beulah, last Sunday.—A good many from this place attended the Berea Commencement, Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Linville and family visited Mrs. Linville's sister, Mrs. Spencer Abney of Clear Creek, Sunday.

MADISON COUNTY

KINGSTON

Kingston, June 10.—Several people of this place attended Memorial services at Pilot Knob last Sunday.

—Ed Lawson left, Monday, for Batavia Creek, Michigan, where he will spend several months.—John Webb is visiting friends and relatives at Whitesburg.—The young ladies class of the Union Sunday School will give an ice cream and strawberry supper at the Hall, Saturday evening, June 13th, at 7:30.—Mr. and Mrs. James Van Winkle are rejoicing over the Lexington on business last week —

paying a nice sum for some.—Mr. Henderson Fox is spending a short vacation in Indiana and Ohio before taking up his school work for the year.—Tom and John Holland of Brassfield were in our town, yesterday.—S. R. Davis will leave for Indianapolis, Ind., at the close of this school term, where he will be employed by the American Express Co.

BIG HILL

Big Hill, June 10.—Rev. J. W. Parsons filled his regular appointment at Pilot Knob church last Saturday and Sunday. A large audience was there, Sunday, and dinner was served on the ground.—A series of meetings are being held at Big Hill by the Methodists who were here last Sunday.—A large crowd was there, Sunday night.—P. Hayes was called to